

REMARKS OF
HON. J. J. JONES,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
In the House of Representatives, May 13, 1856,
in reply to the remarks made on Saturday,
May 10, 1856, by Hon. H. C. Fuller,
assailing the political opinions of Mr. Buchanan,
and other leading public men of the
Democracy of Pennsylvania.
Mr. JONES rose and said:
I gave notice on Saturday, that when the
speech of my colleague [Mr. Fuller] should
be in print, I should, as a question of privilege,
ask the House to indulge me in a few remarks
which I wished to make in reply to my colleague.
The consent of the House was granted.
Mr. J. said: Mr. Speaker, I was somewhat
surprised on Saturday last, that my colleague,
[Mr. Fuller], who obtained, as a question of
privilege, the unanimous consent of the House
to make a personal explanation of his own
position before the country on the great leading
questions of the day, should avail himself of
that same privilege to make a covert attack
upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania and her
leading men.
Whatever may have been the design of my
colleague, whether in self defence or otherwise,
no man who heard him could arrive at any
other conclusion than that the latter part of
his speech was intended to place James Buchanan,
of Pennsylvania, in a false position before
the country. I name this distinguished
gentleman because it is well known that he
now stands prominently before the country,
in his position as a great State, as a candidate
for the Presidency.
As far as the position of my colleague upon
the leading national questions of the day is
concerned, I have nothing to say. I leave that
to others. He is not a member of the Democratic
party. It is not responsible for his acts
or opinions, nor is he a recognized expounder
of its doctrines. Whatever may be the
position formerly, or however it may conflict
with that which he holds at present, it is
a matter which does not concern the Democracy
of the country.
I can understand why my colleague should,
at this juncture, desire to square himself to
his new position as a national man by invoking
the noble name of James Buchanan. Sir, it
is the fashion, in the new caste of parties in
this hall, to appear to great names as the
authors and supporters of errors. George
Washington has been quoted here as a Know-
nothing by a perversion of one of his military
orders; Thomas Jefferson has been introduced
before us as the original inventor of the higher
law; and we have even been invited to a feast,
composed of obscure and dusty traditions, at
which both Franklin and Madison have been
made to figure as modern Abolitionists. I
say to my colleague that this practice is much
better honored in the breach than in the
observance.
Nor is it my purpose either to allude to any
of the gentlemen named by my colleague, myself
included, or to explain their positions on
these questions; that is a matter which will
take care of itself. My purpose is to address
myself entirely to that portion of his remarks
which he alluded to in his distinguished Pennsylvania
man, James Buchanan.
I am deeply impressed with the idea that it
is a work of supererogation for me to come to
the rescue of the noble and glorious stand
which the Democracy of Pennsylvania has
taken and maintained fearlessly and boldly
before the country, in every crisis where the
Constitution or the Union was assailed or endangered.
I call the attention of the House to the
fact, that of all the Northern States there is none which has
confessedly been more undeviating in its defense
of national doctrines than the State which I
have the honor in part to represent. I say
confessedly, because the evidence of this is to
be found, not only in the tribute paid to the
record of Pennsylvania by the sound men of
all parties of the Union, but Abolitionists, May
and Know-nothings alike, made upon the Democracy
of that State for their perseverance and fidelity
in times of trial, in resisting the onsets of
fanaticism by the leaders of Abolitionism.
Pennsylvania has always occupied this position,
and, standing as it was in the centre of the
Union, between the North and the South, she
has been enabled to resist the advance of
Abolitionism, and to protect with her arms
and her money, and her institutions, those institutions
which are constantly imperiled in the
course of political events. The record of the
Democracy of Pennsylvania is luminous. Its
acts and deeds are known throughout the
length and breadth of the country. I should
only mar that record, and weaken its powerful
force by even attempting to defend it from
assault by any quarter. For its high position
before the country, for its long line of
brilliant acts, known and recognized throughout
our glorious Union, we stand this day more
indebted to the firm, consistent, and fearless
course of James Buchanan than any other man
living.
Nor, Mr. Speaker, do I deem it necessary to
come to his defence; that is not my object.
He is understood at this day, as I have already
stated, to be a man of high character, and of
high position, presented by his own great State
with unparalleled unanimity. In forty years of
public service he has made a record which I
emphatically say here, needs no vindication
at my hands. Upon that record he now stands
before the country; but as public opinion, with
great propriety, in an exciting crisis like the
present, is necessarily drawn to a close and
scrutinizing investigation of all the acts and
opinions of public men, even to a misrepresentation
of these opinions, I deem it necessary
here, and in my place, and for the last
time, as far as I may be able, to settle this
matter, so far as it relates to Mr. Buchanan.
The public life and character of this distinguished
gentleman is so completely identified with
the history of the Democracy of his native
State, that it is impossible to separate them;
and I could not defend the one without
defending the other. My object now is, not so
much even to offer a defence of Mr. Buchanan
as it is to expose the character of the covert
attacks that may be made upon his public life
and political position, designed to have an
injurious effect upon the country at this particular
crisis. In the other wing of the Capitol he
has been associated with the ablest intellects of
the day in supporting constitutional principles.
Sir, you recollect this as well as I do; and I
will not consume the time of the House by re-
hashing his record, familiar as it is to the
people of the country, but come at once to the
charge of my colleague, that in 1819 Mr. Buchanan
acted as the chairman of a committee
at a meeting held at Lancaster, Pennsylvania,
in which certain resolutions were adopted denouncing the Missouri Compromise. Those
resolutions are as follows:
"Resolved, That the Representatives in Congress
from this district be, and they are hereby,
most earnestly requested to use their utmost
endeavors, as members of the National Legislature,
to PREVENT THE EXISTENCE OF SLAVERY
IN ANY OF THE TERRITORIES OR STATES which may
be erected by Congress.
"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting,
the members of Congress who, at the last
session, sustained the cause of justice, humanity,
and patriotism, in opposing the introduction of
slavery into the States then endeavoring to
be formed out of the Missouri Territory, are entitled
to the warmest thanks of every friend of
humanity."
If my colleague is as unfortunate in his allusions
to others, as I think I will be able to
show he has been to Mr. Buchanan, the speech
which he pronounced on Saturday will not add
much to his reputation. It is somewhat remarkable
and unfortunate for my colleague that, in a
speech made to vindicate his own

character from a charge founded upon a false
and spurious document, he should in the same
speech take up against Mr. Buchanan a charge
founded upon a document equally false and
spurious.
Now, sir, I am enabled to state, on unquestion-
able authority, that the declaration, that
James Buchanan was chairman of the committee
which framed those resolutions, is unfounded
and untrue. I undertake here, in my place,
to say to the House and the country, that
Mr. Buchanan did not report the resolutions
referred to; that he was not the chairman
of the committee by which they were reported;
and that he never saw them until they appeared
in print. But suppose he had reported them;
suppose he had been chairman of the committee
which reported them—I appeal to the South
to answer whether this fact should stand
against him with the long experience of his
life before the country?
But, Mr. Speaker, this accusation belongs to
the class of idle reports invented, and now
circulated, to damage him in the estimation of
the people. Sir, all these accusations, whether
advanced anonymously or publicly, are
triumphantly answered by the record of his
public life.
I do not deem it necessary, Mr. Speaker, to
go into an examination of the other allegations
of my colleague, in reference to Mr. Buchanan.
So much stress seems to have been laid
upon the particular charge which I have
just answered, that I thought it worthy of this
special notice. As to the rest, I confess my
astonishment that my colleague should have
deemed it necessary to refer to them.
All such accusations as these against Mr.
Buchanan are answered by thirty-six years of
devotion to the Constitution of the United States.
They are answered by the fact that, twenty
years ago, in the Senate of the United States,
he was among the first northern men to resist
the inroads of Abolitionism.
They are answered by his opposition to the
circulation of insurrectionary documents
through the mails of the United States among
the slaves of the South.
They are answered by his determined support
of the bill admitting Arkansas into the
American Union.
They are answered by his eloquent support
of the bill admitting Michigan into the Union.
They are answered by his early support of
the annexation of Texas.
They are answered by his persevering support
of the fugitive slave law.
They are answered by his energetic efforts to
effect the repeal of the law of the State of
Pennsylvania denying to the Federal authorities
the use of her persons for the detention of
fugitive slaves.
They are answered by his early and unyielding
opposition to the Wilmot proviso.
They are answered by the assaults which have
been made upon him by Northern fanatics
during more than a quarter of a century.
They are answered by the encomiums of the
true and national men of every section of the
country, and by the repeated designation of
him as "distinguished for his capacity distinguish-
ed for his high attainments—distinguished for
his high eloquence, yet more distinguished
still for the pure morality of his life and the
stern patriotism of his character."
They are answered by the fact that, while a
member of Mr. Polk's cabinet, against the
opposition of fanaticism, he proposed to extend
the court line to the Pacific amid the delirium
and attitude of national men of all parts
of the Union.
They are answered by every vote he gave in
the American Congress on the question of
slavery, and by the fact, that of all Northern
men he has been among the most prominent
in asserting and defending a strict construction
of the Federal Constitution.
They are answered by the construction which
he placed upon the compromise measures of
1850, in the letter addressed by him, in November
of the same year, to the people of Philadelphia,
in which he declared that the compromise
measures had superseded the Missouri line,
or, to use his own language, that that line
had "passed away," which construction led
inevitably to the adoption of the principle of
national sovereignty embodied in the Kansas-
Nebraska bill.
They are answered by the national action of
his State—a State memorable in the history of
this question for its fidelity to the rights of the
other States, a record with which he and his
friends are inseparably identified.
They are answered by the resolutions adopted
by the last Democratic State Convention of
Pennsylvania, and accepted and endorsed by
Mr. Buchanan, on Thursday, the 8th of May,
in the following language:
"The duties of the President, whomsoever he
may be, have been clearly and ably indicated
by the admirable resolutions of the Convention
which you have just presented to me, and all
of which, without reference to those merely
personal to myself, I heartily adopt. Indeed,
they met my cordial approbation from the
moment when I first perused them on the other
side of the Atlantic. They constitute a platform
broad, national, and conservative, and one
equally worthy of the Democracy of our
great and good old State.
"These resolutions carried into execution,
with an inflexibility and perseverance precluding
all hope of change, and yet in a kindly spirit,
will, ere long, allay the dangerous excitement
which has for some years prevailed on the
subject of domestic slavery, and again unite all
portions of our common country in the ancient
and worthy of the Democracy of our
great and good old State."
And I now send the resolutions adopted by
the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and endorsed
by Mr. Buchanan, to the Clerk's table, and
desire that they may be read:
"Resolved, That in the present distracted
condition of parties, in which sectional and
partial issues have been allowed to attain a
dangerous supremacy, we recognize in the
policy of the Democratic party, that which
rests upon the Constitution as its basis; and
that it is the party which, above all others, has,
in the language of the illustrious Madison, ever
continued "to hold the Union of the States as
the basis of their peace and happiness; to support
the Constitution, which is the cement of the
Union, as well in its limitations as its author-
ities; to respect the rights and authorities
reservated to the States, and to the people, as
equally incorporated with, and essential to, the
success of the general system; and to avoid
the slightest interference with the rights of
conscience or the functions of religion, so
wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction."
"Resolved, That by the general consent of
the wise and virtuous of all nations, the framers
of the Republic of the United States exhibited,
in their individual characters, and in the result
of their public deliberations, a degree of virtue
and a practical statesmanship to which the
history of the world affords no parallel; that in
no part of the Federal compact is the wisdom
of our Fathers more conspicuous, than in leaving
the whole question of slavery to the States
in their separate capacities, and that in the
provision for the re-delivery of fugitives escaped
from labor or service, they demonstrated a
sense of justice, an appreciation of the value of
the Union, an attachment to its preservation,
an avoidance of one-sided philanthropy and
impracticable theories of government, which
present a proper example for the guidance and
imitation of our descendants.
"Resolved, That we look only to the Constitution,
and the exposition thereof which has been
afforded by the practices of the Democratic
administration, for the chart of our policy.
That these constitute, until the fundamental
law is changed by methods which itself provides,
the highest law of our obedience as citizens;
and that we utterly discard that particular
and exaggerated sympathy, the attempt to carry
into practice is at the peril of our dearest
interests as a nation, and threatens the in-

fiction of evils of tenfold magnitude to those
which it proposes to heal.
"Resolved, That the equality of the States is
the vital element of the Constitution itself, and
that any interference with the rights of the
States, by those who seek to disregard the sacred
guarantees of the past, and by all others,
should be rebuked with the same spirit that
would denounce and repudiate all attempts
to erect odious distinctions between those who
are entitled to share the blessings and benefits
of our free institutions.
"Resolved, That the effort to direct the
power of the government by anti-slavery agitators
under the various names and phrases of
Free-Soilism, Anti-Slaveryism, Fraternism,
and Republicanism, and by interfering with the
rights of conscience in establishing a religious
test as a qualification for office, by the secret
oath-bound society of the Know-nothings, is
opposed both to the letter and the spirit of the
Constitution, and to the earnest teachings and
precepts of its earliest and most honored ad-
ministrators.
"Resolved, That we agree now as ever unalter-
ably opposed to the doctrines and designs of all
organizations which contemplate the overthrow
of the civil and religious rights of the citizen,
which, like the equality of the States, is a sacred
and inalienable right, never to be interfered
with by factious parties and reckless legislation,
without a subversion of the primary objects of
our political system, and a repudiation of the
guarantees of the past, and the hopes of the
future.
"Resolved, That this legislation cannot be
deemed unnecessary, but that it was expedient
to meet the questions which it disposed, and
which could never admit of a more easy settle-
ment than at present. That we recognize in
it the application to the Territories of the
United States of the rule of equal and exact
justice to all men, of all sections of the Con-
federacy, which was designed by the framers
of our Government, and which was defined as
one of its essential principles by the immortal
Jefferson.
"Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylv-
ania, following the counsel of some of the
wisest statesmen of the North and South, were
ready on more than one occasion in the past to
warrant the Missouri Compromise line in the
Pacific, so as to make it the basis of a final
settlement of the question of slavery in the Ter-
ritories; but when this proposition was rejected,
in 1848, on the ground that it involved an un-
due concession to the South, by the very men
who now clamor for a restoration of the Mis-
souri line, there seemed to be but one wise
course, and that was to resist the question of
slavery in the Territories to the people thereof,
to be regulated as they may deem proper; and we, therefore, cheerfully
extend our hearty support to the policy of the
Government as recognized in the compromise
measures of 1850, and embodied in the laws
organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.
"And what other answer is necessary to the
allegation of my colleague? What other plat-
form does the country desire?
Mr. Speaker, this is Mr. Buchanan's position.
Stand this unimpeachable foundation he takes his
stand. There is no evasion here; all is frank,
outspoken, and plain. Who can be surprised
if to such a standard, and to such a man the
people, in the present crisis, should look with
confidence and hope? Who will not rejoice
to see patriotic citizens applauding a public
man who stands upon such a creed? Those
gallant spirits heretofore opposed to us, whose
voices we have heard with such transports of
delight in both branches of Congress, declar-
ing themselves for the principles of the national
Democracy, will be no less gratified with the
creed upon which Mr. Buchanan has taken his
stand, and will with him, and with us, and
themselves. And now, sir, let me recall to
your mind the action of the Democratic party
in this House, at the opening of the present
Congress, to the following resolution, which I
had the honor to offer on the 3d of Decem-
ber, 1855, and which was adopted by that
caucus by a unanimous vote:
"Resolved, That the Democratic members
of the House of Representatives, though in a
temporary minority in this body, deem it a
fit occasion to tender to their fellow-citizens
of the whole Union their heartfelt congratulations
on the triumph, in the recent elections in sev-
eral of the Northern, Eastern, and Western, as
well as Southern States, of the principles of the
Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the doctrines of
civil and religious liberty which have been so
valiantly maintained by a secret political order,
the Know-nothing party, and, though in a
minority, we hold it to be our highest
duty to preserve our organization and continue
our efforts in the maintenance and defense of
those principles, and the constitutional rights
of every section and every class of citizens
against their opponents of every description,
whether the so-called Republicans, Know-noth-
ings, or Fusionists; and to look this and we
confidently rely on the support and approbation
of all good and true men—friends of the
Constitution and the Union throughout the country."
You will observe that the invitation to the
patriotic men of all parties held out in this
resolution is in exact accordance with the
spirit which now animates the Democracy all
over the land, and which was fully responded
to by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, when
they placed James Buchanan in nomination
for the Presidency. You will observe, also,
that the confidence expressed in the ultimate
triumph of the principles of the Nebraska bill,
and the advice that these principles should not
be discarded, are in peculiar harmony with the
stern patriotism of character which has always
controlled Mr. Buchanan in meeting great
questions, and in steadily resisting the onsets
of the enemies of the rights of the States.
Mr. Speaker, we are on the eve of important
events. We are in the midst of an era of in-
vestigation; and at such a time it is natural,
it is right, that the records of our public men
should be explored, to see how far they may
be trusted in the future. We have not boasted
of the record of Mr. Buchanan, nor have we
obtruded it upon the country. The book
knows it by heart; they have studied it care-
fully, and they rest upon it, confident that it
will stand the test of the most intelligent scrutiny.
And while we are thus careful to secure a
standard-bearer whose past history shall be one
luminous illustration of truth defended, and of
error exposed, it is proper that we should extend
to those gallant national men, heretofore in
opposition to us, a cheerful welcome to our
ranks. Let us secure the co-operation of these
gifted and patriotic men; let us maintain our
hold upon the affections of the national Demo-
cracy, by presenting a candidate who, like
James Buchanan, will challenge and command
the respect of all parties; and who stands upon
the record without blemish, and can point to a
career worthy of the imitation of every young
man in the land.
The Celebrated Mount of Olives, near
Jerusalem, has been purchased by a Madame
Polack, the widow of a wealthy banker of the
Hebrew persuasion, at Königsberg. This lady
intends to beautify the place and "improve the
whole neighborhood at her sole expense. The
first thing that she had done was to plant the
whole area with a grove of olive trees, and
thus to restore it to the original state from
which it derives its name.
QUAKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—There
are at the present time in this country 716
churches belonging to the Quakers, and the
number of attendants is estimated at 283,000.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.
Execution of Casey and Cora.—Escape of
Ned McGowan.—Suicide of Yankee Sullivan.
The steamer Illinois arrived at New York
June 28th with nine hundred and fifty passen-
gers and two million two hundred and seventy
thousand dollars in gold.
The papers are filled with matters concern-
ing the revolutionary state of affairs in San
Francisco.
Ex-Judge McGowan, formerly police officer
of Philadelphia, had been indicted as accessory
to the murder of Mr. King, but he succeeded
in escaping.
The Vigilance Committee arrested several
ballot-box stuffers and other desperadoes. They
also obtained possession of a fraudulent ballot-
box of ingenious construction. The most as-
tounding election frauds have been revealed.
On the 2d of June, the opponents of the Vigil-
ance Committee held a mass meeting on the
Plaza, first warning the friends of the Govern-
ment by a printed placard, not to enter the
Plaza for the meeting. The effect of this was
to show the real strength of the law and
order party. About two thousand were present.
No violence occurred, though much confusion.
Resolutions were passed calling upon the people
to resist the Vigilance Committee.
Judge Terry, of the Supreme Court, had
issued writs of habeas corpus, demanding the
prisoners in the hands of the Committee, but
they were resisted.
On the 3d of June, the Governor issued his
Proclamation, declaring the country in a state
of insurrection, and authorizing the Major Gen-
eral of the Second Division of the State Militia,
to raise an army to preserve law and order.
This action did not alarm the Committee, as
they have 5000 men fully armed and equipped
ready for any emergency, and in constant drill
for two weeks under competent officers. Men, money
and munitions of war from all parts of the State,
are at their command, and it is confidently
believed that the Governor's efforts will amount
to nothing.
The volunteer military companies in San
Francisco and Sacramento have disbanded, in
order to avoid being called out by the Governor.
It is reported, however, that 1200 men have
enrolled themselves under the government au-
thorities. No collision is anticipated.
A petition unanimously signed was in cir-
culation, asking the Governor to call an extra
session of the Legislature. The Vigilance
Committee deny having anything to do with
this petition.
The San Francisco Herald is the only journal
that opposes the committee. It publishes
different colored columns of state affairs, and
says that the Governor's proclamation was
largely responded to, that the citizens are
pressing forward to enroll themselves under
the authorities; that on the 4th of June, 1500
men were enrolled, and that by Saturday, ten
thousand would be in arms on the side of law
and order. Three divisions of the State Mil-
itia have been ordered out. Many new com-
panies of volunteers were forming.
Execution of Casey and Cora.
It had been determined to postpone the ex-
ecution of these persons until Friday, but a
report of such a character as led the committee
to believe that an attempt to rescue the pris-
oners would be made by an organization at the
time of the funeral, when they thought the
rooms would only be partially guarded, gained
currency, and it was finally determined to
complete the work and deliver themselves of
their anxiety and suspense by carrying out the
judgment which had already been pronounced.
Notwithstanding the great gathering at the
funeral, the rooms of the committee were sur-
rounded by about twenty thousand people, who
had got an intimation of the proposed execu-
tion and hurried to the spot.
The most formidable guard was arranged,
and the execution proceeded. At midnight one
o'clock workmen were seen preparing the plat-
form in front of the committee room, and the
preparation drew together an immense throng.
The plan to carry out the execution of the
death penalty upon the prisoners was very
simple. The rooms of the committee are in a
two-story granite building, and a platform was
extended from the rear of the building, and
the end of the building, and provided with a
hinge at the outer line of the window
sill, the extreme end being held up by means
of a cord attached to a beam, which projected
from the roof of the building, and to which the
fatal rope was also attached.
About one o'clock the prisoners were brought
to the window in the rear of the committee,
and the crowd of people, and the crowd of
people, having their arms pointed. They both
appeared to be firm, and but little affected by
the dreadful fate that awaited them. Before
placing the rope upon their necks an opportu-
nity was given them to speak to the people as-
sembled.
[Casey addressed the crowd in a few brief
remarks, but Cora did not speak.]
At 20 minutes past one o'clock, everything
being ready to carry out the design of the ex-
ecutioners, the signal was given, and the cord
that held up the outer end of the scaffolds or
platforms was cut upon the roof of the building,
and the doomed men were both launched into
eternity.
The work of death being ended, the body of
armed men who had acted as guards on the oc-
casion were drawn up in line on Sacramento
street, extending from the street to Sanson
street, double file, and were reviewed by the
superior officers. After this review they con-
templated down to the rooms, and entering
one door, stacked their arms, filed out at
another door, and mingling with the citizens.
After the execution the bodies were taken
possession of by the coroner, and an inquest
held, the jury returned the following verdict:
The undersigned jurors convened at the
coroners office on the 22d day of May, 1856,
to inquire into the cause of the death of Charles
Casey and James P. Casey, found dead at the
rooms of the Vigilance Committee on the 22d
instant, do find that they came to their death
from hanging by the neck, which hanging was
done by a body of men styling themselves a
Vigilant Committee of San Francisco.
Movements of the Governor.
The Sacramento boats were awaited with
considerable anxiety by the "law and order"
gentlemen, as they supposed the Governor and
Gen. Wool would arrive with a full determina-
tion to disband the invisible committee; but
the Governor concluded to return to Sacra-
mento and leave matters here to take care of
themselves.
On the 1st of June Charles Duane and John
Conney were arrested by order of the com-
mittee. The other persons in their custody at
that time were Billy Mulligan, Martin Gall-
agher, William Carr, Edward Culgers, and
Woolsey Kearney. Reports were current dur-
ing the day that the opponents of the com-
mittee were supplying themselves with arms,
and a conflict was expected between the two
parties.
On the 2d instant a mass meeting was held
in opposition to the committee, but it did not
effect any thing beyond the adoption of the an-
nexed resolution:
Resolved, That it is the sense of this meet-
ing that the reign of law and order should be
resumed in the city of San Francisco, and that
a terrorism should be put to the present ex-
citement, and that every free American citi-

zen be remitted to those inalienable rights
which a free constitution and equal laws assure
to them.
The proceedings appear to have been much
interrupted by attendants who were not in favor
of the object.
On the 3d instant the following proclama-
tion of the Governor was issued:
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento City, June 3, 1856.
Whereas, satisfactory information has been
received by me that combinations to resist the
execution of legal process by force exists in the
county of San Francisco, in this State, and
that an unlawful organization, styling them-
selves the Vigilance Committee, have resisted
by force the execution of criminal process, and
that the power of said county has been ex-
hausted and has not been sufficient to enable
the sheriff of said county to execute such pro-
cess:
Now, therefore, I, J. Neely Johnson, Gov-
ernor of the State of California, by virtue of
the power vested in me by the constitution and
the laws thereof, do hereby declare said county
of San Francisco in a state of insurrection, and
I hereby order and direct all the volunteer
militia companies of the county of San Fran-
cisco, also all persons subject to military duty
within said county, to report themselves for
duty immediately to Major General William
T. Sherman, commanding Second Division
California Militia, to serve for such time in the
performance of military duty under the com-
mand of said Sherman until disbanded from
service by his orders. Also that all volunteer
military companies now organized or which
may be organized within the Third, Fourth,
and Fifth Military Divisions of this State; also
all persons subject to military duty in said
military divisions to hold themselves in readi-
ness to respond to and obey the orders of the
Governor of this State, or said Sherman, for the
performance of military duty in such manner
and at such time and place as may be directed
by the Governor of this State. I furthermore
order and direct that all associations, combina-
tions, or organizations whatever, existing in
said county of San Francisco or elsewhere in
this State, in opposition to or in violation of
the laws thereof, more particularly the associa-
tion known as the Vigilance Committee of San
Francisco, do disband, and each and every
individual thereof yield obedience to the con-
stitution and laws of the State, the writs and
processes of the courts, and all legal orders of
the officers of this State and the county of San
Francisco.
J. NEELY JOHNSON.
Accompanying this proclamation in the San
Francisco papers is an order from Major
General Sherman calling upon all the officers
under his command to fill their companies to
the legal standard, and making a requisition
upon all the male citizens of the country, be-
tween the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, not
exempted by law, for the purpose.
On the afternoon of the 4th instant the fol-
lowing petition for an extra session of the Legis-
lature was circulated and numerously signed:
To his Excellency J. NEELY JOHNSON,
Governor of the State of California:
The undersigned, citizens of the city and
county of San Francisco, respectfully represent
that they consider immediate legislative action
indispensable necessary in order that public
confidence in the government and laws which
has been lost may be restored, and the property
secured in their lives, liberty, and cities.
Among the measures which are of some urgent
importance, as to admit of no delay, are, in the
opinion of your petitioners:
1st. The passage of an act providing for the
election of new officers of the city and county
of San Francisco at the earliest day possible.
2d. An act to preserve the purity of elec-
tions.
3d. Such amendments of the criminal code
as will secure the prompt administration of
justice and the speedy punishment of crimes.
They therefore respectfully but most earnestly
pray your Excellency to call an extra
session of the Legislature of California, to be
convened at as early a period as possible un-
der the constitution of the State; and, as in
duty bound, will ever pray.
SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 2, 1856.
Whitewash for Out-houses and Fences.
Take a clean barrel that will hold water.
Put into it half a bushel of quick lime, and
slack it by pouring over it boiling water, suf-
ficient to cover it four or five inches deep,
stirring it until slacked. When quite slacked,
add two pounds of sulphate of zinc, which
may be had of any of the druggists and chem-
ists, and mix the whole thoroughly. This
will cause whitewash to harden on the woodwork.
For a fine color, add four pounds un-
der a pound of lamp-black.
For grey or stone color, add four pounds
new umber, and two pounds lamp-black.
The color may be put on with a common
whitewash brush, and will be found much more
durable than common whitewash.—Scientific
American.
A beautiful superstition prevails among
the Seneca tribe of Indians. When an Indian
dies, they imprison a young bird until it
first begins to try its power of song, and then
loading it with kisses and caresses, they loose
its bonds over the grave in the belief that it
will not fold its wings nor close its eyes until
it has flown to the spirit land and delivered its
precious burden of affection to the loved and
lost. It is not unfrequently to see twenty or
thirty birds let loose over one grave.
Casher Maricia Cumba, implicated in the
ownership of the slave Falmouth, at New
York, has been acquitted.
June 25, 1314, was fought the famous battle
of Bannockburn, near Stirling, in Scotland, by
the renowned Robert Bruce. The English
army was nearly destroyed, and King Edward
II. escaped to Dunbar with great difficulty.
Judge E. Davis, of Macon, Georgia, elected
last October on the Know-nothing ticket as a
representative from Bibb to the legislature of
that State, has come out for Buchanan and
Breckinridge.
The Russian Embassy Hotel in Constanti-
nople is being repaired for re-occupation.
DIED.
In this city, on Thursday evening, the 26th
instant, LIZZIE R. YOUNG, second daughter of
A. H. and M. A. YOUNG, aged 30 years.
In this city, on Thursday night, 26th instant,
in the 13th year of her age, MARY VIRGINIA,
daughter of CHRISTOPHER S. and ANN E. O'HARE.
M. SNYDER & SON,
BANKERS, DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS
AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.
No. 200, Penn. ave. (National Hotel building).
Washington City, D. C.
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June 18—56

THE royal mail steamship Asia, from Liver-
pool on the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th
instant, arrived at New York on Saturday last.
The Asia brings four days later advices than
the Atlantic, and two days later than the Anglo-
Saxon at Quebec.
There is much excitement in England re-
specting American affairs. The London Times
and the Morning Post, both Government or-
gans, in their editorial columns, the recall of
Mr. Dallas, but it is not supposed that he will
be dismissed. Meantime the Liverpool and
Manchester citizens have issued a peace circular,
addressed to the citizens of America, and the
feelings of the people seem more active,
and more general in favor of peace.
Government, however, talks in a hostile tone,
both Palmerston and Clarendon having stated
in Parliament on Friday evening that they had
not then made up their minds whether Mr.
Dallas should be dismissed or not.
Lord John Russell has given special notice
that on Monday he would move an inquiry as
to what is the intention of the British Govern-
ment on this question, inasmuch as the almost
universal feeling of the British people is in
favor of peace.
Palmer was hung on Saturday morning. He
died without a struggle. He made no confes-
sion.
The accounts last received from the innu-
erated districts of France continue to be less
and less disastrous, as the weather is every-
where fine and the waters gradually subsiding.
The districts of the Loire still suffer most; and,
unfortunately, a considerable time is likely to
elapse before the evil done can be remedied,
the waters having made an irruption into the
extensive quarries near Angers.
The Emperor, according to latest accounts,
was at Nantes.
The rumor of a new French loan is contra-
dicted by the Monitor.
Mr. Dillon, French Consul at San Francisco,
has been named Consul-General at Port-au-
Prince. A Paris letter asserts that he has in-
structions to intimate that France will not per-
mit Souleuvre to invade the Dominica.
Nothing is yet definitely known of the loan
which the Russian government proposes to
contract.
The Emperor Alexander had arrived at Riga.
A deplorable duel had been fought at Val-
encia, Spain, between the Vice-Consul of Eng-
land and an officer of the Staff. The former
was severely wounded, but he was fully pre-
pared to die, and the body was a small sword,
and little hope remained of saving his life.
The officer was likewise wounded, but slightly.
The Paris Constitutionnel, of the 11th inst.,
has the following: "We were quite satisfied in
expressing a hope that the difference between
Spain and Mexico will not be so serious as was
supposed. We learn, already, by letters from
Mexico, that General Almonte has been ap-
pointed Mexican Plenipotentiary of that State
at the Court of Spain. There can be no
doubt that the presence of this personage
at Madrid will powerfully contribute to smooth
the difficulties that have arisen between the
two countries."
The silk harvest in Italy is a complete fail-
ure, but the cereal crops are very abundant.
The Breslau Gazette asserts that Austria in-
tends to recall her Charge d'Affaires from
Tientsin, and to appoint a new one, who will
be addressed by Count Cavour to the Court
of St. Petersburg, and containing complaints
against Austria, on account of the attitude she
has assumed with regard to Sardinia.
Later from Havana.
The steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston,
June 25th with Havana and Key West dates of
the 24th.
At Havana the cholera and yellow fever
were prevailing.
The steam frigate Merrimac was at Key
West, but was to leave on the 27th for Boston,
abandoning her European trip, as her ma-
chinery cannot be repaired without docking the
vessel.
The steam frigate Susquehanna was also
at Key West on the 26th, for Mexico and the
Mediterranean. The Fulton sailed on the
evening of the 24th for Norfolk and the Potomac
was to sail the next day for Tortugas.
The ship Katahdin went ashore on Long
Key, loaded with tobacco from New Orleans
to Vigo, and was dismantled and abandoned.
A brig was ashore at Caneel reef and an un-
known ship was reported ashore on the Som-
brenes.
Affairs in Kansas.
St. Louis, June 25.—The Chicago company
of emigrants, disarmed at Lexington, on Sun-
day, were landed on the steamer City of Wash-
ington. When the boat landed, a committee
of citizens came aboard and informed the captain
of the object of their visit. He introduced
them to the President of the company, who
stated that he had seventy-six men under his
charge, who were going to Kansas to settle.
Each man had a gun and they were determined
to keep them.
The committee replied that they were satis-
fied the intentions of the party were hostile,
that they were recruits for the Lane and Reeder
party, and that the people of Lexington were
determined that they should not proceed further
without relinquishing their arms.
After considerable parleying, they agreed
that their arms should be taken ashore, and
placed in the custody of a responsible merchant,
to be restored when the present difficulties in
Kansas were settled.
Their arms were then produced from various
parts of the boat, and proved to be Hull's
carbines, all loaded, and with bayonets at-
tached.
CHICAGO, June 27.—By advices from Kansas
we learn that the party of Missourians, before
reported dispersed on the 19th instant, by the
troops under Colonel Sumner, consisted of
eighty well armed men. At first they showed
fight, but at the first volley from Colonel Sum-
ner's troops they fled in great confusion, throw-
ing away their arms and accoutrements.
NEW ANTIDOTES FOR STRYCHNINE.—Doctor
Shaw, of Texas, has found sweet oil, drunk
freely, successful antidote to strychnine in two
cases. The oil to be poured down without any
reference to the patient's vomiting. Professor
Rochester has reported two cases of poisoning
by from a self camphor internally, and must-
ard poultices outside.
MUCH ABUSED ARTICLES FOUND TO BE EF-
FECTUAL AS LIFE PRESERVERS.—On Thursday
evening a young lady, while too hastily at-
tempting to get on the draw of the Warren
bridge, which was closing at the time, fell be-
tween the draw and the bridge into the water.
Her clothes, aided by several hoop skirts,
buoyed her up until she was rescued by some
men in a boat belonging to the vessel which
had passed through. She was taken to her
home in Charleston.
MONEY NOT AN EVIL.—It is quite common
to hear of well educated people quote the
Bible as saying: "Money is the root of all evil."
The Bible says nothing of the kind; the true
quotation is: "The love of money is the root
of all evil." Money is the means of procuring
the necessities and conveniences of life, but
the love of it as an end, instead of means, is
as silly as the tulip-maniac of Holland a few
hundred years ago. "Give me neither poverty
nor riches," is another Bible text, and contains
the true philosophy of the whole matter.
TEN MILES WITHIN AN HOUR.—Grinnell, the
pedestrian, ran ten miles in fifty-eight minutes,
on Friday last. The race took place at New
Bedford, and is considered a good one in view
of the fact that the thermometer was 95 in the
shade when he run.

THE SENATE was not in session on the 26th in-
stant.
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the con-
sideration of the bill to admit Kansas into the
Union as a State, with the Topeka constitution,
was resumed.
Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, eloquently vi-
cinated the Kansas-Nebraska act, and attributed
the difficulty in the Territory of Kansas to the
fact that northern people had combined to thwart
the policy of that measure.
Mr. EVANS, of Texas, was willing to admit
Kansas without respect to the present population
in that Territory, provided a fair expression of
the people could be ascertained in the elections
preliminary to the formation of a State consti-
tution.
Mr. STEPHENS having offered a substitute for
the pending bill, Mr. DANA moved an amend-
ment—in effect, to restore the Missouri Com-
promise.
Previous to the adjournment, the main ques-
tion was ordered on the several motions pending
to commit the bill.
IN THE SENATE, on the thirtieth instant, the bill
authorizing the issue of an additional number of
stand of arms for the use of the State of Califor-
nia, was read a third time and passed.
Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Terri-
tories, to which was referred the various bills in
relation to affairs in Kansas, made a volum